

THE DEMOCRAT.
DEMOCRATIC AND FEARLESS; DEVOTED TO NO CLIQUE, AND
SOUND TO NO MASTER.
NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO.
JUNE 2, 1842.
FOR GOVERNOR.
WILSON SHANNON.

MR. HAMER'S LETTER.
May be found in this paper. We hope every man will read it, and then ask himself what all this fuss is about, as the Jew did when he ate the piece of Bacon. We hope the Advocate will publish it, and make no alterations, especially in that part which says, "Every man at that (West Union) meeting will vote for Wilson Shannon next October, and for Democratic candidate for Congress, and for the State Legislature." Stick a pin there, all you blathering knaves who trumpeted the West Union Resolutions to the world, and rejoiced at an impossibility—a split in the great democratic party.

Mr. Hamer has proven himself one of those restless spirits, [to be found in every party], always wanting to raise a breeze—to get notoriety. Probably he is a disappointed man—struggling for something unattainable, the Chair of State, or a seat in the U. S. Senate, or perhaps them "Two dollars a day and roast beef," that the Whigs promised us. Who knows but that was it! At all events, he went to the West Union meeting and offered his resolutions; the Federal presses raised their cry of "great joy and glad tidings;" the Democratic presses read Mr. Hamer a philosophical lecture, and told him if he was not satisfied with the Democratic party, to take up his budget and walk into the Federal ranks. Wringing under the castigation, he comes out with a letter, tells the Democrats he will vote for Shannon; abuses some of the Democratic editors, because they reprimanded him for abusing the Democrats in the last legislature, and winds up by informing the public that he will not be a candidate for office for four years. It is altogether likely.

His views on the new Banking law, partake generally too much of the Federal stamp to be swallowed, and we doubt if there is a single Democrat in this Senatorial district, who would concur with Mr. Hamer. They believe it was the best law that could be passed, under the circumstances. Though it may not be perfect, nor in its present shape exactly answer the people; but that can be remedied hereafter. Was there ever a perfect Banking law passed? Not one.

On the whole, Mr. Hamer has lowered himself wonderfully in the estimation of the Democratic family, & made fools of half the Whig editors of Ohio. That's all.

COST MORE THAN THE PROFIT.—It is well known that Kelley, Poindester and Stewart, were long since appointed a committee to examine the New York Custom House frauds. While in New York, Kelly & Poindester had a quarrel, and the business they were sent on, forgotten for a time. About a month ago, Poindester sent in his report, accusing some of Van Buren's custom house officers, some of Gen. Harrison's custom house officers, and some of John Tyler's custom house officers, and discovering frauds among them to the amount of 50 or 60,000 dollars. Week before last Kelley and Stewart sent in another report contradicting the first, and making Poindester out a liar. All whigs mind you. Last week Poindester called on Congress for power to send for persons and papers to prove which was the greatest liar, he or Kelley; but Congress very wisely laid the whole matter on the table, where it will probably remain. Here then ends the great corruption that the whigs talked so much about in '40, and which was to have been ripped up so soon as the "Reformers" got into power. The Whig committee quarrelling, and sending in contradictory reports, so that neither Congress nor the country can believe a word they say.

There is one thing however, deserving of Notice. This Custom house committee of old broken down corrupt rascals, has cost the Government about 100,000 dollars, and now it would be well for Congress to appoint another Committee to investigate their bills.

A NEW KICK.—It is stated in some papers that President Tyler, intends, as soon as Congress adjourns, to travel over the Country, and give Concerts in vocal and instrumental music. Webster will accompany him as door-keeper. His object is, to obtain money to carry on the Government, and if he has any left, it's to be distributed equally among the States. Mr. Tyler is compelled to adopt this new plan of raising the wind, or be swamped. Of his success there is not a particle of doubt. The Clay Whigs have squandered every dollar left by Van Buren, besides running Uncle Sam's face wherever they could borrow, and still there's not enough money to carry on this "Economic Administration." They talk of raising the taxes, but Mr. Tyler thinks that won't do. So prepare. One President got in by singing ribald songs. Another may 'come it' by fiddling jigs to the country girls.

By the late news from Europe, we learn that Peel's Corn law bill has become a law. Ais of great importance to this country, particularly the grain growing States. The Ohio Statesman says, "This bill admits flour and other produce into British colonies, little or no duty being charged thereon. To the people of Ohio, this bill opens a market which must necessarily raise the price of our produce, and in truth from Ohio, flour can be sent through Canada to England, as colonial produce with less cost, than it could be shipped direct to England from any of our Atlantic cities.

Is it not a singular fact, that the Federal party, who prate about a protective tariff and cite England as an example, should do so, at the very time the starving population of that country are forcing Parliament to abandon gradually so suicidal a course. The duty on produce shipped direct from the United States to England is, by the operation of this bill, reduced more than one half."

NOBODY KILLED.—Wien and Stanley, have it is said, amicably settled their difficulty. It was done in something like the following way, honorable to both parties:

"Mr. Stanley.—Sir, my horse run against you, and done you great injustice, he asks your pardon."
Mr. Wien.—Sir, My cane struck you over the head, and done you great injustice. It also asks your pardon. Both parties then shake hands, and call for a couple of toddies."

Arnold of Tennessee, and Walker of Ohio, have been trying themselves. They were out in the Washington papers last week calling one another "cowards," "skunks," "blackguards," "goats," &c.; & we guess they were about half right. Who would be a Congressman in these degenerate times?

It is said Bear, the "Buckeye Blacksmith," is in the field about Tyler & Co. he knows how.

GEN. JACKSON'S FINE.

The Federal press is shouting because the friends of this old veteran failed in getting his fine restored to him. The following from the Globe shows how they failed:

"The Federal party in the Senate to day contrived to defeat the bill intended to remove the stigma of the judicial censure on General Jackson for his conduct at New Orleans, while voting for it almost in a body. The State Legislatures, in the resolutions which bro't this bill into Congress, evidently show their purpose of justifying the course of the General in declaring martial law at New Orleans. They demanded that the fine should be restored, to vindicate his fame from the aspersion of the judicial sentence; this was the scope of the whole proceeding in the State Legislatures and in Congress. For the last two days, the effort in the Senate has been to stick amendments to the bill, which by implication, would put an interpretation on the act, that the body passing it did not mean to take into consideration the right or wrong of the judicial conviction of the General, but simply to return the money as a remission of a fine—as an act of grace to an old man, who might choose to leave the pecuniary earnings of his life to his family, rather than in the public coffers—& who would take it, even coupled with the expression that the Government resigning, it was not content to say nothing about the judicial sentence imposing it as the penalty of a crime, but with the declared understanding that the sentence, although brought into view by the bill, was a matter that Congress would express no opinion upon. This was an oblique, but a most striking implication, that the judge was right in his decision, & that the General's course was not justifiable; because Congress, in effect, excluded that conclusion. Mr. Archer, hostile as he is to General Jackson, said that this was an insult to him which he would not vote for. It could not, therefore be expected that his friends would do it. The bill was rejected; every democrat voting against it—the federalists, in the main, for it. It was hoped by us that General Jackson's adversaries would seize the occasion to evince a magnanimity above party spirit. The result shows that they cannot offer him even a drink of water, in the last feverish moments of exhausted nature, without putting poison in it."

That justice will yet be done the old hero by the democracy of the country there is no doubt. Federalism has only shown her hand more plain, in refusing to do him justice. The time will come, when Federalism shall not add insult to injury, and fasten them on the character of such a man as Jackson. As the New Era says, "the example set to Legislatures by those of Ohio and New York, will, we are confident, be promptly imitated by the Connecticut Legislature now in session, and by those of every State redeemed from Federal thralldom, as they successively meet. All opposition must give way before such an expression of public sentiment, and a full, though tardy, expiation of a great judicial iniquity, at no distant day, we are persuaded, will prove to the hero of Orleans that national gratitude grows more intense as years pass over that event, which form the noblest theme for American historians."

BANK OF ST. CLAIR.—This Bank does not pay specie, and its notes are not taken at the Massillon or Wooster Banks. The community should repudiate all non-specie paying Bank notes, and drive them from circulation. The Massillon Gazette, (Whig) speaking of the St. Clair Bank, says:

"We are glad to see the Farmers refuse the notes of this Bank for their produce. There is no use in receiving such trash, when good money is just as easily to be got at. We go against all paper circulating as currency upon which specie cannot be obtained, except at a most rascally rate of exchange. We again say that confidence in specie paying Banks is all that is necessary to enable us to have a good currency, equal, at all times, to silver."

That's the right way to talk, and "we are glad to see" at least one whig paper coming to its senses on Banking matters. But what a contrast between the above, and the miserable slang of the whig paper in this county in favor Bank suspensions, and suspended bank paper! Ever since the Ohio banks resumed, that paper has endeavored to destroy "confidence," abused the Legislature that passed the resumption law, and done its utmost to make the people believe there was no "good money" to be had. There have been his hobbies to deceive the people with, but it's no go, and we advise the Advocate readers to be ready to turn a sharp corner shortly. The election is coming on, and Judas wants to keep the county printing; consequently he will again go for specie paying banks, and perhaps tell you that the whigs in the last legislature passed the Resumption law. Mark it if he does not.

PROGRESS OF RESUMPTION.—We learn by the New Orleans papers, that the banks of that city, agreed to resume specie payments on the 15th May. The papers are in great glee about it. They call it a glorious victory, &c., and well they may.

In Illinois, the resumption bill is rolling on, as may be seen by the following notice published by the Bank of Illinois:

Bank of Illinois.
Shawneetown, May 4, 1842.

At a meeting of a Board of Directors this day, it was Resolved, That this Bank resume specie payment on or before the 15th day of June next.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SIDDALL, Cashier.

The Indianapolis Journal of May 17th, says—
"The Board of Directors of the State Bank of Indiana at their quarterly session last week, fixed the 15th day of June next for the resumption of specie payment, in all the Branches."

Alabama, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, will no doubt resume in full by mid-summer. All this shows that business and the currency are getting better, and that a better, sounder, healthier state of things is fast approaching.

CONGRESS.—Both Houses have been engaged on the Appropriation Bills. The apportionment Bill not passed yet. The Pennsylvania Legislature commences its extra session on the 9th of this month, we believe, to district the State, and yet Congress, after compelling the State to hold extra sessions, after being in session 6 months, has not passed the law on which those Legislatures are to act. What an example of Federal legislation.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says—"The committee on finance will endeavor to get up the exchequer, but there is hardly a possibility that it will be touched in either House at the present session. The fate of the Tariff is very doubtful, but the chances are against its passage. The high tariff men with a degree of folly hardly conceivable, will mix up the question of distribution with it, and probably swamp every thing. On this subject most of the whigs are blindly fanatical. The distribution law is a mere abstraction—a dead letter, by its own terms, never could have been carried without the clause which every body knew would render it imperative yet the whigs are ready to risk every thing, the credit of the government, the prosperity of the country, to preserve this monument of their superlative wisdom! A measure of questionable expediency, even with an overbearing treasury, but of unutterable folly when the government is staggering under a load of debt, and unable to borrow the whigs intend to violate the compromise by which they carried the law through, and make distribution an conditional, absolute. A precious bargain the country got in the whig victory of 1840. As was said of the revolution in England, we were disposed to rejoice at the change, and looked upon the defeat of Van Buren as an evidence of convalescence and improving health in the public mind. But the whigs have disappointed every body. All their pledges are shamefully evaded, &

pretent to carry on the government, and it will be a happy thing for the country when President Tyler finds a majority in Congress who have no connection with that most impracticable and incapable party."

On the 23d May, Mr. King brought up his resolution to fix a day for adjourning. It was voted down, ayes 17—noes 20. The year, all Democrats; the noes, all Whigs. Let the people remember which party goes for long and useless sessions.

There was a Tyler man in town the other day. Where he came from is hard to tell, except he escaped from the great Western Caravan now at Columbus. He is just beginning to talk, and when asked to say "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too," he shook his head, and looking around to see that there were no Clay Whigs about, sung out "Tyler Whig, Tyler Whig, Tyler Tyler Whig"—and put out of town as fast as his legs could carry him. It was a queer bird.

Some days ago, says the Cincinnati Blade, was sold at auction in this city, a Tippecanoe Banner of 1840, bearing on one side a picture of "Old Tip," with the motto "Two dollars a day and roast beef"—and on the other side a picture of Van Buren, with the motto: "Ten cents a day, and Been Soup." This was one of the Whig devices to cheat, and deceive American freemen.

General Jackson has addressed a letter to Senator Linn of Missouri, from which we make an extract. It is dated Hermitage, 14th March. He says—

"It is not the amount of the fine that is important to me but it is the fact that it was imposed for reasons which were not well founded; and for the exercise of an authority which was not necessary to the successful defence of New Orleans; and without which it must be, now obvious to all the world, the British would have been in possession, at the close of the war, of that great emporium of the West. In this point of view, it seems to me that the country is interested in the passage of the bill; for exigencies like those which existed at New Orleans may again arise and a commanding general ought not to be debarred from taking the necessary responsibility by the reflection that it is in the power of a vindictive judge to impair his private fortune, and place a stain upon his character which cannot be removed: I would be the last man on earth to do any act which would invalidate the principle that the military should always be subjected to the civil power; but I contend that at New Orleans no measure was taken by me which was at war with this principle, or which, if properly understood, was not necessary to preserve it. Again, he says,

"There is no truth in the rumor which you notice that the fine he imposed was paid by others. Every cent of it was paid by myself. When the sentence was pronounced, Mr. Abner L. Duncan [who had been one of my aid-de-camps, and was one of my counsel] hearing me request Major Reed to repair to my quarters and bring the sum—not intending to leave the room until the fine was paid—the clerk if he would take his check. The clerk replied in the affirmative, and Mr. Duncan gave the check. I then directed my aid to proceed forthwith, get the money, and meet Mr. Duncan's check at the bank and take it up; which was done; these are the facts—and Major Davenport in the Assembly in New York, can verify them. "As true, as I was informed, that the ladies did raise the amount to pay the fine and costs; but when I heard of it, I advised them to apply it to the relief of the widows and orphans that had been made so by those who had fallen in defence of the country. It was so applied, as I had every reason to believe; but Major Davenport can tell you more particularly what was done with it."

VAN RENSSLAER PAROLED.—This individual who was convicted some years ago, at the Common Pleas of Tuscarawas county, of altering check on a Bank, and sent to the penitentiary, has been pardoned by Governor Corwin. We copy his card from the Ohio Statesman:

Messrs. S. & M. H. Medary:
My release and discharge from the Ohio Penitentiary, on the 19th inst., has been deemed by you a matter of sufficient public importance to require the following formal announcement in your paper of yesterday to wit: "Gov. Corwin, on yesterday, transmitted to Sanders Van Rensselaer, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary from Stark county some years since for altering a check on a bank, a pardon, and he was immediately released from confinement."

Without censuring or even questioning, your motives for making such unusual, and in some respects truly extraordinary announcement, permit me, most respectfully to apprise you, the public have been grossly deceived and imposed upon in relation to the facts and circumstances of the case, in which I was convicted; and that anything, but the grossly improper, if not criminal conduct, of some few in connecting my case with politics, prevented my pardon and release several years since.—Under such impressions, I have drawn up the following card and communication to the public, and respectfully ask for its insertion in your next paper.

With due respect,
Yr. ob. servt.,
SANDERS VAN RENSSLAER.

May 21, 1842.

TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned a citizen of the town of Canton in Ohio, respectfully tenders to the Hon. Thomas Corwin Governor of said State, now absent from the seat of Government, his most unfeigned and heartfelt thanks for his goodness on the 19th inst., in pardoning and releasing him from further imprisonment in the Ohio Penitentiary, under a conviction obtained against him on the 2nd November, 1838, for the alleged crime of aiding and assisting another person in committing a forgery. The undersigned under a deep sense of gratitude for his restoration to liberty, deems the occasion a proper one to extend the public expression of his grateful sense of favors, to those of his fellow citizens, including six of the jury, by whom he was convicted, who, regardless of public prejudice and excitement, fearlessly expressed their good feelings and friendship, by appealing to executive clemency, in his behalf soon after his conviction; and to all who made any efforts to procure his pardon.

The undersigned also deems the occasion appropriate for solemnly assuring the citizens of Ohio, of his entire innocence of the crime for which he was convicted; for assuring them, and especially the citizens of Stark County, the place of his residence since the spring of 1838, and of Tuscarawas county where his trial and conviction was had—that said conviction rests wholly upon base and corrupt testimony, and that he has been most cruelly and unjustly calumniated and disgraced.

The undersigned now feels it his duty, publicly to vindicate his character from unjust reproach, and to repel false charges—and therefore pledges himself to substantiate in the course of a few months, and he hopes sooner, to the entire satisfaction of the unprejudiced and substantial portion of community, the above allegations and pretensions whatever, to public confidence and favor; and thus incur a voluntary forfeiture of that which he has always highly prized, and always merited by a long course of uniformly correct conduct, both in public and in private life.

The undersigned invites every species of fair investigation, and hopes and trusts, that the above pledge alone, will insure him all events, a fair hearing, before a just and generous public, whose decisions, when deliberately and understandingly formed, constitute under our Government the supreme law of the land. To such elevated, and truly republican, as well as most ennobling standard of right and wrong, the undersigned will appeal and submit his case as soon as duty bids, and then invite and urge the application of such public opinion, as the grand and the all cases, the most conclusive test of public opinion; and in conclusion he respectfully appeals to the liberality of Editors generally, and particularly of the Ohio Press, for the favor of one insertion of this card and communication, in their respective papers; a communication, called forth at this time, by the announcement here referred to, &c. &c.

due administration of public justice is concerned, as well as the undersigned, should feel a deep interest; and he would ask as a special favor of those Editors, who may accompany its insertion, with any comment or of those who may see fit to comment upon it, to forward one copy of such paper, per mail, to the address of the undersigned, in Canton, Stark County, Ohio.

SANDERS VAN RENSSLAER.
Mr. Van Buren, is to be in Cincinnati, this day. It is uncertain whether he comes further into Ohio.

MAGAZINES.—We have received the June numbers of Graham's Magazine, Lady's Book, World of Fashion, People's Library, and Young People's Book, they speak for themselves. Also, the Democratic Guide, and the first 7 numbers of Appleton's Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences, for which the publishers have our thanks.

Governor Assassinated by Mormons.—A day or two since, we published an account of the assassination of Governor Boggs, of Missouri, who was shot while sitting in his room, by some unknown person. It is now stated that the assassin was one of Jo Smith's followers. Letters had been written to the Governor some time previous to the murder, cautioning him to be on his guard against some Mormon fanatics, and moreover it is said that the Mormon Prophet had been endeavoring to persuade some of his followers to murder the Governor, for the course he took against the Mormons some years ago. We give this account as we receive it, without comment, sincerely hoping that it may prove unfounded.

Let them Come.—It is said that there are seventy thousand arizans and agriculturists in England about to emigrate to this country. We have plenty of room for the industrious and honest in the region of the setting sun. Phila. Times.

Love and Shipplasters.—Some Doctor, who luxuriates in the name of S. Harris, advertises to lecture in New York on "Love and Shipplasters." A hat connection to establish between the two, we are at a loss to imagine, unless he relies upon the fact that when "Love" is introduced into the heart, as when "Shipplasters" are introduced into the community; no change is expected.

Indian Murders.—Mrs. Casey, and her two children, were murdered near Neenahville, East Florida, on the 16th inst., by the Indians. But this was not all of the outrage. While the people were attending the funeral of the murdered victims, they were fired at by twenty Indians, and one man was mortally wounded.

Something of a Bull.—Edward A. Smith Esq., of Long Island, has raised on his farm the largest ox ever seen in the United States. The animal is almost white—merely a few colored spots on his body. He is 6 feet 2 inches high, 12 feet 4 inches in length, 9 feet 11 inches in smallest girth, and weighs over 4,000 pounds; and, what is more surprising, he is not six years old.

MARRIED.—On the 24th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Whitman, Mr. Samuel H. Adams, to Miss Mary Ann O'Neil, both of Dover.

Owing to a mistake in the License, the above marriage was inserted in our last, erroneously.

MARRIED.—On the 22d of May, by Michael Nedrow Esq., Mr. Joseph Kitzmiller to Miss Johanna Plout, of Tus. Co.

Marriage Extraordinary.—At Sunbury, on the 25th inst., was married, by the Rev. Mr. Cranberry, Mr. Napoleon X. Blackberry of Waterberry, to Miss Cleopatra Antonia Elderberry, daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Elderberry of Danberry.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.
ON THE 4th OF JULY.
The 66th Anniversary of our National Independence will be celebrated in Dover, on the cold water principles. All the Temperance Societies of the county, or the citizens generally are respectfully invited to attend. Further arrangements will be hereafter published. By order of the Committee.

JACOB DARST,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the

Blacksmith Business
in the village of LOCKPORT, where he intends to carry on the various branches of his profession on an extended scale. He will occasionally be aided in his work by the labor and skill of Mr. SIXON Beck, who is well known as an experienced Blacksmith. From the unremitting attention he will pay to all orders for work entrusted to him, and his reasonable charges, he hopes the farmers of the county and the public generally will favor him with their custom.
Lockport, April 1, 1842.

LOOK HERE!
The undersigned also manufactures all kinds of shoe tools, such as axes, foot adzes, broad axes, and chisels of all sorts warranted forthrightly. ELLIPTIC SPRINGS made, carriages, wagons, buggies, and all description of vehicles mended on the shortest notice, in the most substantial manner, and on reasonable terms. He would also say that he has in his employ an excellent workman from New York.
JACOB DARST,
Lockport, May 30, 1842.

THE TUSCARAWAS GUARDS,
Will meet at the Court House in New Philadelphia June 4th at 9 o'clock A. M. armed and equipped for drill.
By order of J. H. Smith, Capt.
D. M. BRADSHAW, O. S.

DOVER TOWN ORDINANCES.
Be it enacted by the town council of the town of Dover 1st. That if any person or persons shall be found on the streets within the limits of said town hallooing, blowing horns, ringing bells, playing the horse bell or any other contrivance and thereby creating a noise & disturbing the citizens of said town, any person so offending shall on conviction thereof pay a fine of not less than one nor more than five dollars.

2d. That if any person or persons shall remove any sign, steps, or other appendage to any building, or remove or otherwise injure any out building, or run any wagon, throw stones or clubs and thereby injure any person or property, or shall deface any fence, building, ornamental tree, or any public or private improvement, within the limits of said town, shall on conviction thereof pay a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than ten.

3d. That if any person or persons shall deface either of the streets or the public square of said town by digging holes, ditches, removing soil, shall on conviction thereof pay a fine of not less than one nor more than five dollars.

4th. That if person or persons shall molest an intoxicated person, by pushing, tripping or in any way by laying hands on them, shall on conviction thereof pay a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than ten.

J. SLINGLUFF,
Mayor.
EXTRA OHIO STATESMAN.
To accommodate a large portion of the reading public especially in counties where no democratic paper circulates, we have again commenced to issue the OHIO STATESMAN Extra, from the first of July until the second Tuesday of next October, and one number after the October, containing the result of the same, at a very moderate price of fifty cents for each number; and any one will take the trouble to procure six subscribers, shall have the seventh number sent him for his trouble. In all cases, payment must be made in advance, as the receipt of the paper will be a receipt for the money.

It is not necessary for us to explain the object of this paper. It is to convey, during an important period in our political year, reading matter, important for those who desire information on the subjects proper for political discussion, especially on the past history of our country as well as the important news of the times.

The period of the extra Statesman will also include the proceedings of the extra session of the Legislature, which commences its session on the 25th of July and will continue probably three weeks.

It is desirable that subscribers should send in their names by the first of July, so as to insure the first number to all who subscribe.
Columbus, May 18, 1842. S. & M. H. MEDARY.

BLACK WALNUT and poplar boards for sale by
FERTIG & TORREY.

MARKETS.			
NEW YORK, May 25.			
Groceries	Flour, 5, 12 a 6.25 Wheat		\$1.31
Ohio	do, 6, 12 a 6.25 Pork		0.00
PHILADELPHIA, May 25.			
Flour	5, 87 a 6.00 Wheat	1, 30 a 1, 31	
BALTIMORE, May 25.			
Flour	\$6.00	Wheat	1, 30
NEW PHILA. June 1.			
Wheat, per bushel	92	Wheat per bushel	92
Corn do	23	Corn do	23
Oats do	18	Oats do	18
Rye do	50	Rye do	50
Flaxseed do	55	Flaxseed do	55
Apples dry do	1.00	Apples do dried	1.00
Potatoes do	25	Potatoes do	25
Flour per bbl.	4.87	Flour per barrel	5.00
Pork do	2.50	Pork do	2.50
Butter do	18	Butter do	18
Tallow do	10	Tallow do	10
Lard do	4	Lard do	4
Bacon (round) do	3	Bacon, round do	4
Eggs per doz.	4	Eggs per doz.	4
Salt do	2.00	Salt do	2.12
Wool	25	Wool	25
Tow Linen	20 a 25	Tow Linen	20 a 25

SPECIE PAYING BANKS			
Western Reserve Bank,	Far & Mech. Bank of Steub.		
Columbus, N. Lissbon,	Bank of Mt. Pleasant,		
Beloit do St. Clairville,	Bank of Marietta,		
Bank of Zanesville,	Bank of Wooster,		
Bank of Massillon,	Bank of Sandusky,		
Bank of Xenia,	Bank of Muskingum,		
Bank of Circleville, (Old),	Ohio Life & Trust Co.		
Bank of Norwalk,	Dayton Bank,		
Bank of Geneva,	Franklin Bank of Cincinnati		
Lafayette Bank Cincinnati,	Commercial Bank of Columbus		
Commercial Bank of Scioto,	Clatsop Bank of Columbus.		

Uncurrent Money.
The highest prices will be paid for the following:
Franklin Bank Columbus, Bank of Chillicothe,
Lancaster, Indiana,
Illinois, Kentucky,
Commercial Bank Lake Erie, Bank of Cleveland,
Bank of Steubenville, Bank of Circleville,
Granville, Marietta,
Cant. Dover, FERTIG & TORREY.

COUNTER SCALERS.—A counter scales a first rate article for sale by
FERTIG & TORREY.
May 25, 1842.

WINES & LIQUORS.—A General assortment of Wines and Liquors at wholesale or retail by
FERTIG & TORREY.
May 25.

NEWARK and Lancaster Rectified Whiskey by the barrel constantly on hand and for sale by
FERTIG & TORREY.
May 25.

BACON.—Hams Shoulders & sides—a large quantity for sale low.
FERTIG & TORREY.
Cant. Dover, May 25, 1842.

NOTICE.
MARY PETET John Denman & Elizabeth his wife (late Elizabeth Petet) Rebecca Petet, Samuel Duherty and Sarah his wife, Abel Cain and Anna his wife, Jonathan Warner and Lurana his wife, Morgan Petet and David Petet & also Mary Petet, Angeline Petet & James Petet, minor children of Esq. Petet, dec. are hereby notified that the estate of David Esq. Petet dec. died in the court of common Pleas of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, a petition against them, the object and prayer of which petition is to obtain a decree of said court authorizing and directing said John Denman as such administrator to fulfil and complete a real contract entered into by said David Petet in his life time, to wit: On the 11th day of February A. D. 1834, for the sale and conveyance by the said David Petet, of the following described real estate to wit: A part of the east half of the South East quarter of section number twenty-five (25) township number seven (7) and range number four (4) beginning at the north west corner of the aforesaid east half, at a stone; thence east 19 3/100 chains to the north east corner of said quarter thence south 20 18/100 chains to a post; thence west 19 3/100 chains to a post—thence north 20 18/100 chains to the place of beginning, containing forty acres. Said land is situated in Tuscarawas county, Ohio.

CUMMINS & CRAIG,
Attys for Petrs.
May 12, 1842. 174

NOTICE.
JAMES PORTER and Minerva his wife, Jeremiah Knight, Maria Knight, William Knight, Andrew Knight, Angeline Knight and Col. H. B. Knight are hereby notified that on the 25th day of June A. D. 1841, James M. Knight as administrator of the estate of William Knight deceased, filed in the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Tuscarawas and State of Ohio, a petition against them the object and prayer of which petition is to obtain a decree of said court authorizing & directing said James M. Knight as such administrator to fulfil & complete a real contract made by said William Knight in his life time for the sale and conveyance by the said William Knight of the following described real estate to wit: The south east quarter of the north west quarter, and also the south west quarter of the north east quarter of section number nine (9) in township number six (6) of range number (3) situated in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, of the unappropriated lands in the United States military district, subject to sale at Zanesville Ohio, containing eighty acres.

CUMMINS & CRAIG,
Attys for Petrs.
May 9th, 1842. 174w

TAKE NOTICE.
THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and John Lutzend, in Mining and Real Estate was dissolved on the 21st day of May, 1842, by the undersigned selling his interest in the coal bank situated in Trenton, Tuscarawas County, Ohio.

JOHN SHELLEY.
May 6, 1842. 173

A New Volume,
MAY 1, 1842.
THE SATURDAY POST.
A FAMILY SHEET OF THE MAMMOTH CLASS.

A new volume of the popular family Newspaper, the Saturday evening Post will be commenced on the first day of May 1842, beautifully printed on the finest white linen paper. The Post is the oldest and best family newspaper in the Union, having already got to the commencement of the 33d Volume.

While scores of papers which have been started in the last 23 years, have passed away for ever, the post still maintains its proud position in point of circulation and profit, at the head of the family newspaper of the day.

The great size of the paper enables the proprietor to give a greater variety of original and selected matter than can be found in contemporary sheets. The paper has been greatly enlarged and improved.

And now appears in handsome new type, and has received the praise of many editors in the handsomest family sheet in the Union. Our efforts have been directed to the combining of beauty and simplicity, with utility and taste. The post is printed on a stout white paper, running in neat and durable for files; while in size it surpasses every other